

LEADEN CLOUDS FAIL TO DAMPEN ARDOR OF CROWD

Exhibitors' Day Sees Great
Throng in Grounds of
State Fair.

BLOODED CATTLE AND HORSES JOIN IN PARADE

People Are Amazed at Progress
Shown by State in Agri-
culture.

SHOWMEN REAP BIG HARVEST

Street Railway Company Makes New
High Record for Efficient
Service.

Leaden clouds failed to dampen the ardor of the thousands of men, women and children who thronged through the gates on the fourth day of the greatest Virginia State Fair. The crowd yesterday, while fewer in number than on the preceding day, was estimated at 25,000, and the visitors, imbued with the holiday spirit, opened their purses strings, and fakers and concessionaires were consequently enriched by thousands of dollars.

Exhibitors' and excursionists' day it was. Both were in full force. Train after train arrived here yesterday morning with their loads of human freight, and as fast as the electric cars could carry them they arrived at the fair grounds and passed through the clicking turnstiles, and became at once a part of the restless, seething conglomeration of happy mortals, all out for a good time, and having no other ideal day for viewing.

It was one of the best days possible for a fair. True, the clouds were ominous, but several times Old Sol peeked out, and cast a benign smile on the crowd. The day was neither too hot nor too cold. It was just right, and there was nothing to cause discomfort. From the viewpoint of the faker, showman or booth operator, it was ideal, the crowd being large enough to satisfy all, but not too large to prevent the individual from spending his money.

As a special feature, and in honor of the day, there was a parade of prize-winning cattle in front of the grand stand and around the race track. The horses led off, followed by the sleek cattle, which had gained such admiration all week. In show form they were not outclassed by any exhibit before made on a similar occasion. The day was well named, and the parade proved to be one of the most instructive and attractive occasions of the week.

The fair grounds could not have been in better condition for the crowd. All signs of the debris left by the visitors on Richmond Day had been wiped out, and the litter of paper, lunch boxes and pop bottles had been gathered up and carted away. Roads had been swept clean, and there was neither dust nor mud to annoy the pedestrians. Sideshows and tents had likewise come in for a cleaning, and it was a bright and shining fair that was ready for the visitors.

PEOPLE POUR INTO GROUNDS IN UNENDING STREAM

The gates opened promptly at 8 o'clock, and for fourteen hours the people poured in. A thinner stream marked those going out, but this swelled at 5 o'clock in the evening and again at 11 o'clock, when the big rushes homeward were at their height. It was long after midnight when the showmen and fakers had closed up and gave happy sighs as they counted the proceeds of the day. Scarcely one but what actually took in more cash than on Richmond Day, as the crowded conditions of the grounds then prevented many persons from stopping long enough to make a purchase.

While the free attractions in front of the grand stand came in for their share of the attention, it was the exhibits that came into their own yesterday. The crowd just naturally flocked to Industrial Hall, the Farm Demonstration Building, the Poultry Building and the cattle and live stock pens.

Blue ribbons, red ribbons, yellow ribbons and silver cups decorated booths everywhere. Prize winners were the centre of admiring throngs of friends there with congratulations. The articles had all been given an extra polish, and the whole looked brighter than usual. Cattle had been brushed up, curried down, and the coats of the fitted oxen were given the attention afforded the culture of a petted belle. Often the fowls in the poultry exhibit were treated to a foot bath in honor of the occasion.

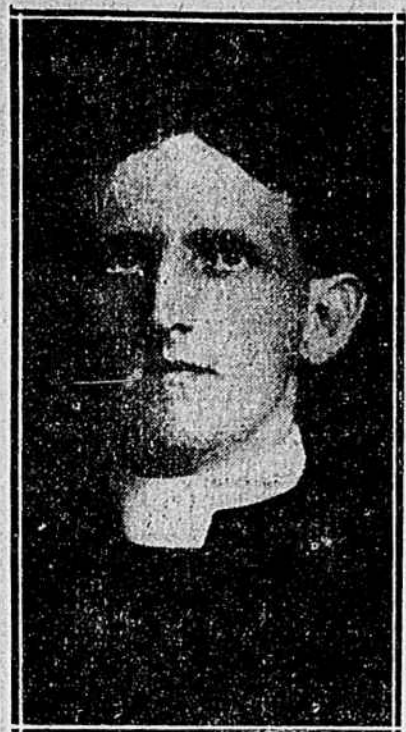
PARADE OF BLOODED CATTLE ATTRACTS WIDE ATTENTION

After the exhibits had been visited and admired, the crowd made its way to the grand stand to witness the big attraction, together with the whole. The grand stand was filled long before 3 o'clock, and standing room was at a premium in the spacious inclosure. The show came off without mishap, even to the hair-raising stunt of "Dave Devil" Schreyer, while not a jockey was spilled in the thrilling steeplechase.

The big feature of the day came at the intermission between the races. With the flourish of a trumpet, the first of the horses arrived. Gigantic Belgians, sleek Clydesdales and sturdy Percherons swept proudly by, championed at their bits and lifting their tails, often the fowls in the poultry exhibit were treated to a foot bath in honor of the occasion.

It was not a long procession, but it was one of the best specimens of horses and cattle possible to find anywhere. Scores of other animals, all nearly as good, had been left in the stables owing to the lack of men to lead them. Those that did enter were covered with ribbons, won here and at fairs all over the country. Several animals, particularly the bulls, sported

Chosen as Bishop



REV. THOMAS C. DARST,
Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church.

REV. T. C. DARST ELECTED BISHOP

Rector of St. James Church
Chosen by Diocese of Eastern
Carolina.

HAS MADE NO ANSWER AS YET

Council Takes Twenty Ballots
in Naming Successor to
Bishop Strange.

Rev. Thomas C. Darst, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, elected Bishop of the Diocese of Eastern Carolina on the twentieth ballot at a meeting of the diocesan council, held yesterday at Washington, N. C. Late yesterday afternoon the bishop-elect received the following telegram:

"In God's providence, you have been elected our bishop. We ask your prayerful consideration and acceptance of the honor conferred upon you. Rev. C. A. Ashby, Rev. B. P. Hulse and John G. Braxton, Jr., members of the council committee.

Asked last night if he intended to accept the call from the North Carolina diocese, Mr. Darst stated that he had reached no decision, and that he would probably consider the matter for several days before making a definite answer.

ELECTION FOLLOWS

Twentieth Ballot
Washington, October 8.—The diocesan council meeting at Washington, N. C., Wednesday night, after fifteen ballots there was no election, and the leading candidates were: Rev. W. H. Milton, of Washington, N. C., and Rev. John Harding, of New York. Before the sixteenth ballot was taken, Mr. Darst, rector of St. James Church, of Richmond, one of the most powerful Southern churches. He is a scholarly, broad-sympathetic, approach, and splendid executive ability. While living in Virginia, Mr. Darst is intimately associated with North Carolina. At Richmond he has been elected to the commercial, social and religious life of the community. He is a prayer-book churchman without reservation. He will carry out, in the main, the great work of the church in the diocese on the lines practiced by his predecessor. He will at once become an important factor in the social, civic and religious life of the diocese.

REGARD MR. DARST AS
WELL QUALIFIED FOR PLACE
When Dr. Milton withdrew from the race, the leading candidates were himself and Dr. Harding. In a speech in which he asked that his name be withdrawn, Dr. Milton said that he felt that his work began five years ago at St. James, Parish, Wilmington, was not yet complete, and, too, that should he be elected to the high office he would be compelled to resign from the general mission board. He therefore asked that the council drop his name.

While in the election there was strong rivalry among the friends of the various candidates, no bitterness or ill will was shown. All seemed intent upon the election of the man whom the majority thought the best fitted for the high position. Members of the council believed that any of the candidates in the race would have filled the post most creditably. After the election of Mr. Darst, the council adjourned sine die. A committee composed of Rev. C. A. Ashby, of Elizabeth City; Rev. B. P. Hulse, of Newbern; and John G. Braxton, of Washington, was appointed to notify the Richmond rector of his election. The committee will come to Richmond next Tuesday.

Mr. Darst is widely known throughout this section of country and is highly esteemed. He is a native of Pulaski County, and entered the ministry as a young man in Fauquier County. Later he became rector of St. Mark's Church, Richmond, where he served

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BROTHERLY LOVE WILL BE MISSING WHEN TEAMS MEET

Struggle for Honors in
Baseball World Preceded
by Fusillade of Threats.

STALLINGS "THREATENS" TO PUNCH CONNIE MACK'S NOSE

"Threat" of Ticket-Scandal Probe
and "Threat" of Rain Add
to Warlike Reports.

BATTLE SPIRIT IS RAMPANT

Players on Edge for Initial Conflict
Between Athletics and Braves
This Afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—The world's series of 1914 apparently will be fought without the spirit of brotherly love for which the Quaker is noted. The struggle for the premier baseball honors was preceded to-day by a fusillade of threats that read like bulletins from the European war zone. Manager George Stallings, of the Boston Nationals, has threatened to punch Connie Mack, of the world's champions Athletics, on the nose; Director Porter, of the Department of Public Safety, threatens to investigate reports of ticket graft scandal; the national commission, received an alleged shortage of tickets, and aside from all this, the weather man threatens rain for to-morrow, the day upon which the American and National League pennant winners are scheduled to open the series here at Shibe Park.

Not since the memorable struggle between the Philadelphia Americans and the New York Nationals in 1911, has this city been so stirred by baseball conflict. Both players and followers appear to take the coming contests with unusual seriousness.

The spirit of battle and the lack of accommodation were noticeable throughout Philadelphia to-day. Every hotel was crowded with baseball players and spectators, but the congestion was negligible compared with that in the offices where seats for the series were being handled.

DEMAND SURPASSES

ANYTHING HERETOFORE

The demand for admission coupons to Shibe Park surpasses anything of the kind ever encountered in the past world's series in which the Athletics have been participants. Thousands of fans have been unable to purchase tickets through the ordinary channels, and the local fanhood has been augmented by special delegations from Boston, New York, Baltimore and Washington. Both hotel proprietors and baseball magnates are at their wits' end trying to accommodate the gathering clans.

Baseball and its ramifications is the sole topic discussed here. Statements and denials issued from the camps of the two clubs help to keep interest keyed up to an unusual degree. It is especially true of the controversy between the two club managers regarding the use of Shibe Park for practice to-day.

Stallings accused Mack of unsportsmanlike conduct, and during a telephone conversation late to-day, threatened to punch him on the nose at the first opportunity. The trouble arose over Stallings' request for the use of Shibe Park for practice. He made the request to Mack in person, and the Athletics' manager assured him he was prepared to use the park at any hour except between 2 and 3 o'clock, when the local club was expected to practice.

BITTER FEELINGS

According to Mack, the Boston manager was satisfied, but when Mack asked Stallings to-day if he had accepted the Philadelphia club of refusal to permit the Athletics to use the park, Stallings refused to use the park, which is a measure of the two leagues' animosity.

In discussing the affair, Mack said: "I cannot understand how the trouble arose. Stallings asked me for the use of the park to-day during a conversation on Wednesday afternoon. I told him that I could not give it to him except between 2 and 3 o'clock, when I had ordered the Athletics to report for a final work-out. He made no protest until to-day, when he told me that he had charged me with unsportsmanlike conduct. I called him up on the telephone and explained that I could not reach all my players in order to notify them of the change of practice. He said that Stallings if he would not be satisfied to practice at Shibe Park either before or after 2 P. M. Stallings accused both the Philadelphia club and myself of double dealing, and long worded to another, until we both said things we should not have said.

"Yes, he threatened to punch me when we met, but I am sure he did not mean it. I don't see why he was so anxious to practice at Shibe Park at exactly 2 o'clock. McGraw, of the Giants, never made such a request, and he never practiced at either the New York or Chicago parks prior to the world's series of 1911 and 1912. Still, I was perfectly willing that the Boston players should use our park if they could not get it elsewhere. I cannot see why Stallings should have become angry when I could not rearrange my plans at the eleventh hour to his liking."

BRAVES DO NOT GO

Because of the trouble, the Boston players did not go to Shibe Park at all, and confined their practice to the National League grounds, five blocks away. The Braves spent more than an hour in battling and holding, while the Athletics were having a similar work-out. Both managers reported that players were on edge, but would not give venting orders or the names of pitchers who will work in the initial contest. The general opinion is that Rudolph and Bender will be selected for the opening contest.

With the exception of Deal, at third base, in place of "Red" Smith, who broke his leg in Brooklyn on Tuesday, Boston probably will take the field in the order in which it played during the closing weeks of the National League season.

Some doubt was expressed early in the week regarding the ability of McGraw to play first for the Athletics, owing to a bruised hand, but to-day he

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HOUSTON APPEALS FOR UNRESTRICTED CROPS IN SOUTH

Secretary of Agriculture
Advocates Constructive
Movement.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS TO BE HIGH FOR YEARS

Part of Wisdom for Farmers to
Take Advantage of
Situation.

HEARTY CO-OPERATION NEEDED

Plan to Restrict Cotton Acreage, He
Thinks, Will Not Be
Effective.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—Secretary Houston to-day sent to a number of Southern exchanges a letter advocating a constructive movement for diversified crops in the South, rather than an attempt merely to restrict cotton acreage. He had been asked to secure and publish pledges from cotton planters to reduce their acreage next season. Restriction, Secretary Houston said, he believed would not prove effective.

Secretary Houston's letter says in part:

"In the face of past experience and knowledge of the human element involved, it does not seem likely that an effort to induce Southern farmers simply to restrict cotton acreage will solve the problem. In the past such an effort has been made. It has been found that where agreements have been made to reduce acreage they have not been observed, and that instead of a reduction of acreage resulting, there has been an increase and the production of a larger crop. Many individuals, thinking that others would reduce acreage, have increased theirs, and the result has been that which I have indicated.

"The constructive plan, which appeals to this department as wise and practicable, is simply this: To bring home to the farmers the fact that in the next year, or in the next few years, the prices of all foodstuffs are likely to be high, and that it is the part of wisdom for the farmers of the South to make every effort to take advantage of the situation, and to increase their products of foodstuffs so far as possible. Even if the Southern farmers should not think it wise to raise the grains, such as wheat and corn, for foreign export or for interstate shipment, in competition with the Middle West, it would seem to us that they should recognize the fact that they are producing enough of these commodities for home consumption and for the intercommunity market."

SHOULD PRODUCE IN GRAINS

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Many of the Southern States import many millions of dollars' worth of grain each year. With the increasing prices of these products, it is economically unsound for the South to rely so largely on other sections for them. It seems clear to this department that Southern farmers should at least produce grains for home consumption as a means of cutting down the cost of living.

Not only the nation is confronted with a problem of securing enough meat for its own consumption. Too exclusive attention in the past has been given to the production of large animals, such as beef cattle and hogs, and the production of these on the big ranch, which is in a measure disappearing. We are confronted with a decreasing meat supply and a rapidly increasing population. It is a much larger part of the meat consumption of the nation might well be the consumption of poultry of a considerable variety and of hogs. As a matter of fact, a very large percentage of the meat consumed is of this kind. The production of these smaller animals can be very considerably increased, if each individual farmer will give his attention to their production, and they can be increased and quickly increased without very great expense. They can be consumed at home, relieving the farmer of the expense of securing his meat from remote States, paying transportation and middleman's cost; and with the use of known methods of marketing, they can be shipped beyond the community. If the Southern farmer will give his attention next year to the year after, to these things, and economize in production by saving manure, thereby reducing his fertilizer bill and by planting winter cover crops, especially winter legumes, he can secure the surest relief for himself and for his community in this emergency, and can bring about a wiser direction of his activities as a permanent part of agricultural economy in the South.

IMPEDIMENTS IN WAY

"I recognize that there have been impediments placed in the way of many Southern farmers in their attempt to diversify their agriculture by failure of banks and merchants to extend credit on other things than cotton. It seems to me that this has been short-sighted on the part of banks and merchants. After all, the character of the

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Times-Dispatch Will Show Every Play In World's Series

Starting with the first ball pitched at Philadelphia this afternoon, the citizens of Richmond will be able to see the world's baseball series between the Athletics and Braves. The Times-Dispatch will show the games play by play on the large score board which has been erected at 10 South Tenth Street. The game will start at 2 o'clock each afternoon.

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LITTLE ARMY OF BELGIUM MAKES DESPERATE STAND BEHIND FORTS OF ANTWERP



Major General von Voigt-Rhete.

Reports recently announced his appointment as chief of staff of the German Army by Emperor William, as successor to Field Marshal von Moltke, nephew of the famous General von Moltke. These stories, which were widely circulated from sources hostile to Germany, are proved untrue by reports from neutral quarters.

PRESIDENT APPROVES PLAN FOR COTTON POOL

Thinks Mobilization of Country's
Credit Will Suffice to Solve
Problem.

WADE SCHEME MADE PUBLIC

Delegation of St. Louis Business Men
on Way to Washington to Confer
With Officials in Regard to Matter.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—President Wilson believes that mobilization of the country's credits will suffice to solve the problem of the cotton-growers. He told callers to-day that the organization of the Federal reserve system would help the situation, and referring to efforts to secure the issuance of more money to relieve cotton men, said he believed there was plenty of money in the country, but the difficulty was to get it to the growers.

There is no danger of a "cotton corner" in the President's opinion, through efforts of bankers to raise a pool of \$150,000,000 to be loaned to planters. Subscriptions to the pool are sure to be so widely distributed, he said, as to eliminate that possibility. The President approves the plan for the pool. He may see Festus J. Wade, the St. Louis banker, who launched the idea, and the other men who are to meet the Federal Reserve Board to-morrow to explain the details.

The President believes it is impossible to meet the cotton situation fully, because the war in Europe is responsible for it, and the market for cotton will be restricted until the war is ended. He declared the crisis had not come yet, because, except in Texas, the cotton crop had not been gathered.

DETAILS OF WADE PLAN

GIVEN OUT IN ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS, October 8.—Details of the proposed \$150,000,000 cotton pool, planned by Festus J. Wade, a local banker, and now being considered by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board as a means of relieving the cotton crisis, were made public here. Mr. Wade, with a delegation of St. Louis business men, is on his way to Washington. A statement prepared by Mr. Wade says it is expected New York City will subscribe \$50,000,000 to the pool and perhaps more. St. Louis is expected to contribute \$7,500,000.

The loan fund is to be formed by subscriptions from national and State banks and trust companies, merchants and manufacturers throughout the country. The pool is to be managed by some large firm, assisted by an advisory committee of bankers and cotton handlers.

At least 100 financial centres will be asked to contribute to the fund to provide storage facilities and to issue uniform negotiable warehouse receipts for the cotton, which will be used as collateral. The syndicate will name as agencies, banks at various points in the South.

Each institution making a loan will receive the notes of the borrowers, together with the warehouse receipts and

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FRESH TROOPS RUSHED TO DEFENSE OF ANTWERP

Belgians Withdrawn From Inner
Ring to City Proper and
Held in Reserve.

INHABITANTS FLEE IN TERROR

After Furious Night Attack, With
Zeppelins Dropping Bombs From
the Air, Bombardment Is Renewed
With Greater Vigor.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, October 8.—According to dispatches from Amsterdam, an expeditionary force of — troops in great strength, consisting mainly of artillery and naval detachments of heavy guns, has been rushed to Antwerp from the territory west of Ghent and to-night has manned the inner ring of forts, relieving the Belgian defenders who have been withdrawn from the city proper and held in reserve. Five German army corps, numbering approximately 150,000 men and supported by 16-inch (42-centimetre), and 10-inch (28-centimetre), siege guns, who effected a crossing on the northern bank of the Scheldt on Tuesday, have broken through the outer ring of forts and are now approaching the inner circle and are conducting a furious bombardment of the city with deadly effect.

(Note.—The dispatch as transmitted appears with the nationality of the relieving force deleted. Previous reports have indicated the presence of an additional expeditionary force of British troops on the northern sea coast of France and Belgium, and it is believed that the newly appeared army of allies in Antwerp are British troops whose presence in Belgium the War Office is not ready yet to admit. The presence of Winston Spencer Churchill in Antwerp a few days ago, taken in conjunction with the arrival of a British naval force with naval guns is significant.)

The German siege is being conducted from three sides, the northeast, east and the south, the last being the scene of the most determined assaults. Most terrifying, however, is the aerial attack on the city. Zeppelins and Taubes are keeping up an almost incessant rain of bombs, inflicting great damage on the fortifications and in the city, where already twenty persons have been killed and many houses blown up by the projectiles.

More than 12,000 inhabitants have fled to Holland in terror, and the remainder of the noncombatants have buried themselves in their cellars. Several families are being assisted by an advisory committee of bankers and cotton handlers.

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BIG GERMAN GUNS THROW SHOWER OF SHELLS INTO CITY

At Same Time Fleet of Zeppelins
Drops Bombs in
Various Sections.

IMPOSSIBLE AS YET TO ASCERTAIN DAMAGE

King Albert Calls on All Men of
Military Age to Assist in
Defense.

FRENCH REPORTS ENCOURAGING

Allies Given Hope That Long-Awaited
Decision Is About to
Be Reached.

Germans Vigorously Bombarding Antwerp

That the Germans still are bombarding Antwerp vigorously with their heavy siege guns from three positions, and that great damage already has been done by shells, is the outstanding feature of the war news.

On the battle line in Northern France, where the contending armies are hurled deeply in trenches, the French official report says the situation is stationary, except that there have been several violent encounters between the allies and the Germans, notably in the vicinity of Roye, in the Department of Somme. No claims of success or acknowledgments of defeats are made in the report.

So violent has been the concussion caused by the detonation by the big German guns in the bombardment of Antwerp that houses twenty miles away were shaken. King Albert, at the head of a portion of the Belgian army, is reported to have marched out of the besieged city, from which the population of thousands previously had fled in panic.

Among the few neutrals remaining in the city, where not alone shells from the guns of the Germans, but also the roar of the aircraft are falling, is H. W. Diederich, the American consul, and the members of his staff.

In the east the Russians claim to have repulsed a heavy attack by the German army near Wirballen and Philippopolis, Russian Poland. They declare also that some of the principal forts of Przemyel, in Galicia, have been taken by the forces of Emperor Nicholas, and that the Germans have been driven out of Wloclawek, in Poland, across the border from the fortress of Tarnobrzeg, in Poland.

From the south came a report from Cetinje that the Serbians had defeated the Austrians and occupied Bliek, Herzegovina. Last night the Serbians have refused to withdraw their troops from Northwest Persia, but at the same time advised Persia she had no intention of taking Persian territory.

LONDON, October 8 (10 P. M.).—While the immense armies of the belligerent powers of Europe are engaged in a deadly struggle of hundreds of miles in extent in battles which, for the numbers engaged, fierceness and stubbornness, have no precedent in history, the little army of Belgium is making a desperate stand behind the forts of Antwerp, one of the strongest fortified positions in the world.

For the moment at least, the struggle around the chief port of Belgium attracts the most attention, for the result of the engagement there must have a considerable effect on the battle between the Anglo-French and German forces, which extends from the Swiss frontier across France, almost to the North Sea.

The Germans, while attempting to cross the Scheldt, southwest of Antwerp, made their main attack from the east, and broke some days ago, with the aid of their sixteen-inch guns, through the third line of forts between the first and second belt of forts, according to their accounts, they defeated the Belgian army and captured a number of guns.

Last night shells began to fall in the city itself, and, from reports coming through Holland, the railway stations, the Palace of Justice and several oil tanks have been damaged.

ZEPPELIN BOMBERS DROPPING BOMBS INTO CITY

At the same time six Zeppelin dirigibles flew over the city, dropping bombs, but it has been impossible as yet to ascertain the damage they did.

King Albert has called on all men of military age to assist in the defense of the city. Thousands of others, women, children and old men, have left Antwerp hurriedly. Among the few nonbelligerents remaining are the American consul, Henry W. Diederich, and his staff.

The towns of Holland already are crowded with refugees. The Mayor of Rotterdam has sent out a warning that there is no room there for the harassed Belgians, and steamers for England are crowded with refugees. Folkstone to-day, and were taken in charge by committees. Many are penniless.

Five German army corps are taking part in the siege of Antwerp, which is defended by the Belgian army. The outer forts, like those of other fortresses which have fallen since the war began, have not been able to withstand the bombardment of the big German guns, and the Belgians still are hopeful that with inner forts, a flooded area and a mobile field army, they may hold the city until assistance may come by the defeat of the Germans in France.

Such a defeat all realize is an enormous